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RECEPTION ACCORDED PRESIDENT WILSON HAS NEVER BEEN EQUALED IN THE HISTORY OF THE WORLD

The Rejoicing Was Greater in Paris Than the Night the Armistice Was Signed.

All Classes and Parties United to Pay Honor to the United States Through Its President—Thirty-Six Thousand French Soldiers Lined the Streets From Station to the Home Provided for the President.

Paris, Dec. 14.—President and Mrs. Wilson made their entry into Paris this morning, greeted by well wishers of the population, not only of the city, but of the surrounding districts. They were attended by President Poincare, Premier Clemenceau and others among the most eminent figures in France.

Flowers were dropped around their carriage; aeroplanes winged overhead; guns sounded.

But observers were impressed with something more than the magnitude and beauty of the reception by some quality of warmth that made it different from the visits to Paris recently made by the sovereigns of the allied nations.

This is a greater night in Paris than armistice night. The city is ablaze with illuminations; the boulevards are thronged with crowds, dancing and singing, and throwing confetti.

The Place de la Concorde has been turned into a great dancing pavilion. Soldiers are favorite attractions in the predominate fire tonight.

The admiration and interest of France has been stirred by the president of the United States as no other leader beyond the borders. All classes and parties in this country have united to pay honor to the United States through its president. They greet him as the representative of ideals now dawning upon Europe.

"In the eyes of the immense crowds welcoming him," says the semi-official Temps, "President Wilson represents two invincible forces—the material force which permitted the war to be won, and also the force which will sanctify peace."

Thirty-six thousand soldiers, the flower of the French army, lined the avenues from Dauphine Gate to the Marat mansion, which, during their stay in Paris, will be the home of the president and his wife.

Alpine chamois and zouaves, fresh from the battlefields of Champagne, and colonial troops from whose uniforms the mud of the Somme had only a few days ago been removed, occupied the post of honor. They gently, but firmly, kept order amongst the enormous crowds, which ever pressed forward in eagerness to have a closer look at the guests of honor.

French senators and deputies with their families and friends, some five thousand in all, filled the columns, porticos of the chamber of deputies, and massed trumpeters blew a fanfare as President Wilson's carriage crossed the Concorde bridge and entered the immense square. American flags were draped on colossal statues of Lillie and Strassburg.

Mrs. Wilson, in a tan tailor made suit and wearing a picture hat with one dark plume, shared in the applause.

The names of President Poincare and Premier Clemenceau were often called out.

A large party of Americans including Mrs. E. M. House, Thomas Nelson Page, the American ambassador to Italy, and numerous prominent Americans watched the procession from the windows of the building at No. 4 Place de la Concorde, now the headquarters of the American peace mission.

The buildings along the route were elaborately decorated with American flags, in fact, there seemed to be more Stars and Stripes in Paris today than French flags.

The 138th Infantry, Arizona national guard, Colonel E. T. Grinstead commanding, has been detailed as a guard of honor during the stay of President Wilson in Paris. Its band will be the official band.

In two speeches today President

Wilson reaffirmed that the making of peace, and the creation of a league of nations must be accomplished as one single objective.

Responding to the welcome of President Poincare at the luncheon given in his honor, President Wilson declared that winning the war was not enough alone, but that the people of the United States had entered it with the object of making the peace a permanent peace for the world.

Responding to the greeting of socialist delegations, the president reiterated that the war had been a people's war and that the defeat of military autocracy was not sufficient to the fulfilling of its objectives.

He again declared that cooperation of the nations for the security of the peace to be made was wholly necessary.

President Poincare luncheon at Elysee palace at 1 o'clock was attended by 200 guests. The presidential party arrived at 12:45, passing through the lines of the eleventh Alpine chasseurs, who acted as a guard of honor of the court.

The president of France and Madame Poincare met their guests, and President Poincare, giving his arm to Mrs. Wilson and President Wilson to Madame Poincare, they proceeded to the drawing room, where the other guests were assembled.

Then, in accordance with the French custom, M. Poincare presented the men and Madame Poincare presented the ladies to President and Mrs. Wilson.

The tables, set in the form of a horseshoe, were decorated with red and white roses and large bunches of Parma violets.

The two presidents were seated side by side, with Madame Poincare on President Wilson's right and Mrs. Wilson on President Poincare's left. M. Loubet, a former president of France, was to the left of Mrs. Wilson.

On the table in front of the presidents was a mirror on which rested a ship of blue and white violets, with two little American flags as the mastheads. The other table decorations included two aeroplanes, also made of violets.

The guests included the presidents of the senate and chamber, Premier Clemenceau and his ministers, former premiers and foreign ministers and the marshals of France.

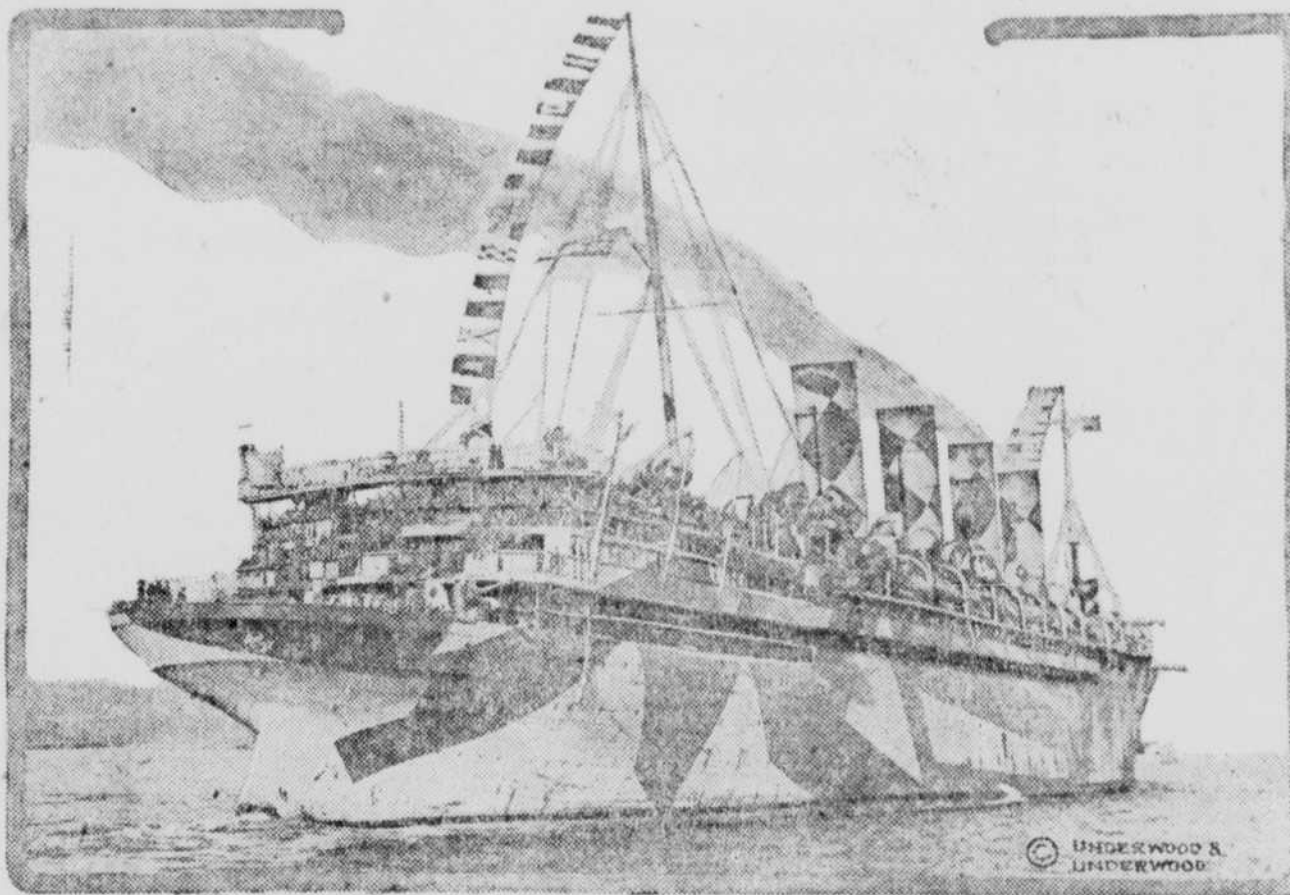
The Marat house is carefully guarded by United States secret agents and hundreds of gendarmes. All the streets approaching it are guarded by French cavalry, some wearing the war battered and solid horizon blue uniforms and shrapnel helmets in which they chased the Germans. The red and white pennants at the edges of their lances are waving everywhere for blocks around the mansion.

During the entire afternoon thousands of men and women stood in the streets leading to the president's Paris home awaiting an opportunity to catch a glimpse of Mr. Wilson, but they were disappointed, for he remained indoors. Late this afternoon Thomas Nelson Page, American ambassador to Italy, called and paid his respects.

President Wilson also received a large delegation of French socialists who welcomed him to Paris on behalf of the workers. Colonel Edward M. House and General Tasker H. Bliss arrived later and conferred with the president at some length.

Shortly after 4 o'clock this afternoon Mr. Wilson finished receiving callers and retired to his apartment where he rested. He explained that he was slightly fatigued by the trip from West. The crowds remained

FIRST OF RETURNING AMERICAN TROOPS ARRIVE



The Mauretania, bearing 4,000 victorious Americans, steamed into New York harbor December 1, the first ship to carry the actual fighters home from abroad. The boys were members of the aviation corps.

standing about the neighborhood until well after dark.

A large American flag was raised on a tall pole over the main entrance this afternoon. The crowd, at least two blocks away, cheered themselves hoarse, first shouting "Wilson, Wilson, Wilson!" and then cheering for the United States.

There were many impromptu parades, in which French, American, British and Belgian soldiers and crowds of civilians, both men and women, marched through the streets of Paris in the direction of the Marat house, singing and waving flags.

Arriving where French guards barred the way, the marchers cheered for a moment and then marched off again.

Parisians who were unable to see the president satisfied themselves by kissing all American uniformed men.

PROPOSED CONSTITUTION DEFEATED IN STATE

VOTE WAS THE LIGHTEST EVER POLLED IN AN ELECTION HELD IN STATE.

Little Rock, Ark., Dec. 14.—Defeat of the proposed new constitution, which was submitted to Arkansas voters today, was conceded by its supporters late tonight.

Incomplete returns from 76 of the 77 counties show 16,733 votes in favor of adoption, and 18,976 against. However, it is almost certain that later returns will increase the majority against adoption as the returns have shown that the cities, which were the first to report, generally favored the new constitution, while the rural districts went against it.

Most of the meagre returns are from remote precincts. Bad weather and the epidemic of influenza throughout the state greatly reduced the vote.

FIGHTING CIVILIANS ARE MUSTERED OUT

BRAVED ALL DANGERS AT THE FRONT IN ORDER TO KEEP UP THE SERVICE OF SUPPLY.

New York, Dec. 14.—The first 149 "fighting civilians" to be returned from over seas were mustered out here today in the offices of the contracting firm under whose direction they braved all the dangers of the front, in order to keep up the service of supply.

Each of the service of supply men, known to the army as the "S. O. S.", wore on his sleeve a gold service stripe. All are skilled artisans. They proved that they were not seeking to evade service as fighters when at Cambrai, they dropped picks and shovels and seized rifles to aid the British in checking the advancing Germans. Many made the supreme sacrifice on that field.

The detachment mustered out here today built 500 river barges at the front, which were used in transporting troops across streams as they advanced, and constructed scores of bridges over which the troops and their supplies moved forward.

GENERAL CROWDER WOULD MAINTAIN ARMY BY DRAFT

DECLARES VOLUNTEER SYSTEM TAKES MEN FROM VOCATIONS WHERE THEY ARE NEEDED.

LEAVES VAGRANT IN UNPRODUCTIVE PATHS

General Crowder Declares It Would Be a Calamity for the United States to Revert to the Volunteer System in View of the Successful Test of the Selective Service System.

New York, Dec. 14.—"Taps" to the volunteer system of raising armies in war time by the United States was sounded here tonight by Major General Knott H. Crowder, provost marshal general, in an address to the drafting members of 159 New York draft boards. He earnestly advocated that the selective service system should become the permanent method of raising American armies in the future.

General Crowder declared that the selective service law had enabled the government in this war to register 23,740,000 Americans, put into the field nearly three million fighters, and to have in readiness to entrain on November 11th, when the armistice was signed, two million more, all inspired by a period of eighteen months. It would be a "calamity," he said, for the United States to revert to the volunteer system, in view of such a successful test of selective service, adding that the American conscript had shown the valor, aggressiveness and initiative of the most seasoned troops.

The provost marshal general contrasted the draft methods of the United States with those of England and showed how this country had profited by the mistakes made by the British, who, after three years of trial with the volunteer system, and the disorganization of industry, were obliged to adopt conscription.

"When the United States war department, in its effort to heed the lesson of England, sought the enactment of the selective service act," General Crowder said, "the traditional method of raising armies by the volunteer system was so strong with the American people that it was deemed expedient in the very bill the department presented to congress for enactment to provide that limited volunteering might go on."

He recalled the great opposition to the draft and how "furious the insistence of the president, a bill sup-

ported by the stalwart and aggressive leadership of Senator Chamberlain and Representative Kahn, in their respective houses, the day was saved."

Referring to the selective service system as the "very essence of democracy," the general appraised the faults of the volunteer system.

"In its very nature, it is an individualistic scheme dependent for its existence upon the spontaneous fervor of the people," he said. "It is a system which has an eye only to the raising of armies. Under it the test of patriotism is enlistment in the nation's fighting forces. It takes no account of the industrial life which must be maintained behind the battle front that armies may be fed, clothed and armed."

"If the volunteer system had its origin in the days of chivalry when war was not a business or a contest of industry or mechanics, but a battle of brain, when armies could live largely upon the country as they advanced, and a nation's fate was decided upon the field of battle, it adheres to the doctrine that the chemist may be permitted to lay aside his research and the trained mechanic his lathe, while the unskilled laborer and the vagrant continue in their unproductive paths. It is the antithesis of the conservation that the selective service promotes."

Newton D. Baker, secretary of war, who also spoke, paid unstinted praise to General Crowder; to congress for the co-operation it had given the war department during the world conflict; to draft officials for the performance of their duty, and to the people of the country for their "spontaneous co-operation."

Describing the battles of the St. Mihiel and the Argonne, Mr. Baker said the Americans had gone into action singing, "moving as if in a trance under the inspiration of great ideals."

"We have invested too much in democracy not to gather the fruits," he declared, and added that equality of opportunity must await returning soldiers and future generations, who were to follow them.

He declared that the child labor laws of some states were not what they should be and that the information obtained by draft boards would show the nation what is must do to preserve the virility and strength of its young manhood.

"A new type of man and woman," inspired by unselfish devotion, had been produced in America during the war, he said, and the nation must keep its idealism thus acquired.

Senator George E. Chamberlain, and Representative Julius Kahn, who fathered the selective service acts, also spoke.

Mr. Chamberlain urged the present act be adopted as a model for all time "to be supplemental if necessary, by a system of universal military training." He added that when the army returned, he believed it would insist on such a system.

TRANSPORT LEVIATHAN WILL ARRIVE TODAY

New York, Dec. 14.—The giant American transport Leviathan, formerly the Hamburg-American liner Vaterland, the largest vessel afloat, is due here tomorrow with between 8,000 and 9,000 officers and men of the over seas force.

A wireless message was received here today from the steamship.

During the period of America's participation in the war the Leviathan ferried across 299 Atlantic approximately 100,000 fighting men, together with vast quantities of war supplies.

AEROPLANE STARTS ON 5000 MILE TRIP

MACHINE WAS ORIGINALLY DESIGNED TO BOMB BERLIN AND IS CAPABLE OF FLYING SIXTEEN HOURS.

London, Dec. 14.—A giant Handley-Page aeroplane, carrying six members of the Royal air force, started from the aerodrome near Ipswich, at 9:30 o'clock last night and headed across the channel for France on a flight to Karschi, India, and thence to Delhi. The craft ran into a bank of thick fog, however, and was compelled to make a landing on the French coast. The journey, it was announced, will be continued.

The distance to Delhi is something more than 5,700 miles.

This machine was originally assigned to bomb Berlin. It measures 127 feet from wing-tip to wing-tip and weighs with fuel and passengers about 27,000 pounds. It can make 80 miles an hour and can carry 1,200 gallons of petrol sufficient for a flight of nearly sixteen hours.

Major Archibald MacLaren, and Captain Holley, famous as a long distance bombing pilot, are the pilots of the machine.

STRIKERS OFFER TO RETURN TO WORK

OVER ONE HUNDRED CARS OPERATED BY KANSAS CITY LINES.

Kansas City, Mo., Dec. 14.—Mayor James Cowgill, of Kansas City, Mo., and Mayor Henry Mendenhall, of Kansas City, Kansas, and councilors of the two cities, after a conference here this afternoon, announced late today no arrangements had been made for general meeting of interests concerned in the local street car strike which has been in progress since Wednesday. They said that their own conference would not be continued.

Late today sixty patrolmen were called to disperse a crowd that had gathered when a *Mauretania* occurred on a street car.

The company operated 121 cars during the daylight hours today—about one fifth the normal number. No effort was made to operate cars tonight.

In a public statement late tonight leaders of striking street railwaymen offered to return to work pending another interpretation by the national war labor board of its wage award. The statement was issued by Frank O'Shea, international vice president of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway employees. "I am willing to discuss the general street situation at a conference," said Philip J. Kenley, president of the Kansas City Railway company, following the offer by the employees.

MORE SOCIALIST DOCTRINE IN THE BERGER TRIAL

ARTICLES PRINTED IN SOCIALIST PAPER READ TO THE JURY BY PROSECUTOR.

Chicago, Dec. 14.—Articles printed in the American Socialist, in opposition to the war and to the draft law, were read to the jury by District Attorney C. F. Cline today at the socialist trial before Judge Landis.

One of those from the American Socialist of May 19, 1917, defined the government program as:

"Kill free speech; kill the free press; kill the right of free assembly; kill all good labor legislation; kill the right to strike; kill humane teaching; kill the Ten Commandments; kill all who refuse to kill."

Close attention to the articles read was paid by the five defendants, Victor L. Berger, Adolph Germer, J. Louis Engdahl, William K. Kruse and Irwin St. John Tucker.

Portions of an address made by Adolph Germer at Rockford June 17, 1917, were read by Thomas A. Stone, a court reporter, who took down the speech as it was delivered.

One paragraph read by the witness was:

"This war is not to make the world safe for democracy, or to make Germany democratic, but is only in the interest of munition makers and Wall Street. Under the guise of fighting the Kaiser's military machine there will be built up here a military machine which will make the Kaiser look like a piker."

PROPAGANDISTS USED PREACHERS IN THEIR WORK

VAIN ATTEMPT WAS MADE BY GERMAN AGENTS TO STIR UP NEGROES AGAINST UNITED STATES.

MANY OF THE MINISTERS ARE NOW IN PRISON

Negroes Were Promised That if Germany Won a Part of the Country Would Be Assigned Exclusively to Them—Further Testimony is Presented on the Policy Pursued By the Hearst Papers.

Washington, Dec. 14.—The story of how enemy propagandists used German Lutheran pastors to preach love for the fatherland, and devotion to its cause, and tried in vain to stir up negroes in the United States with reports that if Germany won, part of this country would be assigned exclusively to them, was told today to the senate committee investigating propaganda, by Captain George By Lester, of the army intelligence service.

The witness also continued his testimony of yesterday, seeking to show "pro-German anti-English and anti-American" policies of William Randolph Hearst's newspapers, as directed by William Byrd, of the Hearst correspondent in Berlin, after a long relations with Germany.

The hearing will be resumed Tuesday when several men whose names have been mentioned by witnesses during the inquiry, including Samuel Untermyer, of New York, will be heard.

Some German Lutheran preachers spread the doctrines promoted by the German government, both before and after this country entered the war, Captain Lester declared, and a few who continued these utterances after joining the army, are now in prison. Many church leaders recognized the pro-German tendencies of the ministers and tried assiduously to have them removed, the officer explained.

The efforts to stir up race troubles among American negroes failed, said Captain Lester, but it persisted until a congress of negro leaders in July last year formally recognized the propaganda and denounced the attempt.

One cable from Hale at the time to the New York American, the committee was interpreted by Captain Lester as proving that the German government did not regard the notorious Zimmerman note, disclosing a movement to involve Mexico, and the United States in war "as a frame-up by the British."

MADDOO IS CRITICISED BY REPRESENTATIVE BLACK

Washington, Dec. 14.—Representative Black of Texas, democrat, criticised Director General McAdoo in the house today for granting retroactive pay increases to railroad employees and declared his recommendation government rail control be extended five years more permanent government control.

Representative Black recommended that railroads be returned to owners with a system of federal corporation, with provisions capital stock shall not be cash paid in or value of the stock and that the power of the interstate commerce commission be broadened so that securities would be under governmental supervision.

SURPLUS ARMY SUPPLIES TO BE FURNISHED BELGIAN

Washington, Dec. 14.—Surplus supplies in the hands of the American army in France may be used for the relief of Belgium. The commission for relief in Belgium announced tonight that negotiations to this end are being conducted with war department and that about one million yards of cloth sheeting already have been purchased.

Clothing shipments as well as food are going forward rapidly, more than 1,200 cases of cotton and accessories having been sent to Rotterdam last week for distribution.